

DRYS OF NATION
JOIN TO DEMAND
DECISIVE PLANKSPositive Declarations From
Nominees of Parties
Are SoughtNO APPREHENSION
OVER REPEAL MOVESUnited Stand for Strict En-
forcement and Meeting
Issue Squarely

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A national conference of organizations interested in the maintenance of prohibition in the United States is being held here to consider the best means of insuring prohibition enforcement planks in the platforms of the political parties and of obtaining the nomination of candidates pledged to support prohibition.

No apprehension is felt as to the possible repeal of the prohibition amendment or modification of the Volstead Act. What is being done is to take advantage of the fact that the several organizations represented are united in the desire to meet the prohibition issue squarely and to let those who will be responsible for framing the party platforms know that the men and women who believe in prohibition as a moral issue or as an economic policy will demand positive declarations in the platforms and from candidates.

Seek Dry Planks

The nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President by the respective national political parties "whose promise is fair and dry, but whose official performance is wet," will invite vigorous opposition. The failure of political parties to include in their national platforms a definite declaration for the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and all supporting legislation likewise will invite determined resistance in the campaign and at the polls to nominees of such parties.

On the other hand steps looking to the election of candidates who meet the prohibition enforcement issue squarely and who will upon such a platform win just as upon such a platform as the opposition to those failing to qualify.

The call for the conference was signed by hundreds of citizens from all sections of the country. These citizens believe the practicability of enforcement has been proved; to the contrary is to condone.

Among the messages Bishop William T. Manning, New York City, sent the following:

"I send my best wishes for the meeting in behalf of law enforcement and regret that I cannot be present. Whatever our personal opinions, it is the duty of all of us to obey the law and to encourage others to do so. The effects of the prohibition law are beneficial wherever it is enforced and it can be enforced reasonably well wherever there is honest effort to accomplish this."

"In order that it may be fairly tested this enforcement must be entrusted to those who believe in it and sincerely wish to see it enforced."

Favored by Majority
J. C. Penney, founder of the J. C. Penney Company, Miami, Fla., said in part:

"Within the year I traveled all over the country. I have talked with all classes of people. It is my conviction that the vast majority of the voters favor this (Eighteenth Amendment and supporting acts) law, and that any political parties, or any officeholders, declaring against it would be defeated. The politician who says that the question of prohibition enforcement is a minor issue in the campaign is mistaken. He is self-deceived, or deliberately."

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'Unsinkable' Dutch Boat
Sails for New York

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Hague
JAN SCHUTTEVAER, inventor of an unsinkable lifeboat, with a crew of four left Rotterdam for New York, via London, in order to prove the seaworthiness of his little craft.

The departure was witnessed by thousands of persons, a number of boats escorting Schuttevaer to the North Sea.

QUOTA REVISION
SENT TO SENATE
BY MR. COOLIDGEWould Reduce English Pre-
ponderance Under New
National Origins Plan

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—New quotas for the countries of Europe that will go into effect automatically July 1 unless Congress meanwhile suspends application as it did last year were transmitted to the Senate by President Coolidge on behalf of the Secretaries of State, Commerce and Labor in response to a resolution by Henrik Shipstead (F-L), Senator from Minnesota.

The original immigration law prescribed that quotas be adjusted on a basis of the "national origin plan," or according to racial representation in America at the founding of the Republic.

The present quota admissions are based temporarily on the number of foreigners in the census of 1890, which does not take account of descendants of early English immigrants and so is declared to give preference to the other countries.

Racial Proportions

Hitherto there has been difficulty in determining the racial proportions in the United States in the eighteenth century. Congress rejected the distribution provided in the plan of January, 1927. The new quotas would somewhat reduce immigration from Great Britain and Northern Ireland and increase that from the Irish Free State, as compared with the rejected 1927 plan, but would mean a far larger proportion from Great Britain as compared with the stop-gap quota now in effect.

The new tables were worked out by a special committee under the three cabinet members, aided by the American Council of the Learned Societies.

The revision, it was explained, was due to the fact that the 1927 research took into account too many English names in the 1790 census as a working basis. The English group is now reduced about one-tenth and the tenth distributed among other countries.

The American Council of Learned Societies is composed of 15 groups interested in "humanistic and social studies," including the American Historical Association, American Economic Association, etc. A committee of the council is now investigating the linguistic and national stocks of the population of the United States in 1790 and its report is the one used.

Question for Congress

Whether the new quota table submitted by Mr. Coolidge will be accepted over present quotas is a question to be decided in Congress. The national origins plan practically doubles the quota of English-speaking countries, with marked diminution in quotas of other countries.

The Watson bill, which has the approval of the Secretary of Labor, would compromise between this plan and the present system, applying to a country whichever plan would give it the largest quota. The Watson bill also would extend quotas to Mexico and other New World nations.

The following table shows the new quotas arrived at by the cabinet committee. The first column (A) gives the quotas proposed when the na-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

OUTLAWING WAR
CONVERSATIONS
BEING RENEWEDFrance Pleased at Mr. Kel-
logg's Latest Note—Full
Text to Be Published

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Cable From Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Great interest is aroused by the resumption of the Franco-American correspondence relative to the proposed international accords outlawing war. Frank B. Kellogg's reply to the last Brand note sent more than a month ago is taken as an indication that the idea of the pact is not to be allowed to drop. It is generally felt that the Franco-American arbitration pact with its preamble signed recently largely fulfills the original purpose of Aristide Briand.

That purpose was to set a practical example to the rest of the world to draw up a model agreement and thus forward the cause of world peace. But Mr. Briand and the French generally were willing that the pact should first apply only to France and America, thus constituting a special link. Now that the link is established, France would like to go further and assist in the negotiation of a multilateral pact. On that point there is no objection whatever, and any suitable methods would be approved.

French Obligations to League

But since the arbitration treaty itself acknowledged the French obligations toward the League of Nations, France must stand firm on the formulation of the clause which will not rule out the fulfillment of the obligations of the League and a general European system of mutual assistance. France recognizes that the discussion may proceed slowly. It is understood that the text of the new letter will be published immediately after the Quai d'Orsay has completed its study of the contents.

PARIS (AP)—The French Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand, described Mr. Kellogg's latest note on outlawing war as a "great step forward" after a Cabinet meeting at which the note was discussed.

The note probably will be made public simultaneously in Paris and Washington tomorrow.

Characterization of War

The summary which the French Ambassador, Paul Claudel, cabled to Paris indicated, however, that France and the United States still differ on the characterization of war to be outlawed and on the method of procedure.

Washington, it is felt in French circles, has not seized the import of the French argument to the effect that a pact which might be possible between two powers to outlaw war without qualification, becomes exceedingly difficult when an effort is made to make it general.

Mr. Kellogg, on the basis of Mr. Claudel's summary, still clings to the idea of negotiating a pact with the principal powers. This extension of negotiations is not likely to find much opposition in France, but it is declared that the negotiations will be prolonged if an attempt is made to draft a text outlawing war without precise definitions.

BULGARIAN ELECTIONS
FREE FROM VIOLENCE

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA—The official returns of the communal elections from all the Bulgarian villages show that the Government Party received 60 per cent of the votes cast. The elections were almost free of violence, with less partisan bitterness. This indicates that the masses have adopted a calm, constructive attitude toward politics.

The extreme left wing of the Labor vote seems appreciably diminished. Many consider the danger of a united front by the Communists and extreme Agrarians has passed and a more normal period begun.

Henry Ford Looks Ahead to Time
When Labor and Product Balance

Since President Coolidge said recently that the test confronting the Nation is prosperity, a nation-wide search has started to discover the secret. To contribute to the solution, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has asked some leaders to discuss this question: If, amid general prosperity, production is not running to capacity, if people are willing to buy more goods, and if many are eager to work more, how is prosperity to be maintained and increased?

Henry Ford's views on the effect of prices and wages on general prosperity are given in the second of three articles.

By a STAFF CORRESPONDENT
DEARBORN, Mich.—If Ford cars sold for \$2000 each, Henry Ford would make about \$1700 on each car, but his ultimate profits would be diminished or wiped out. The difference between that profit and his present profit, said to be about \$50 a car, is the difference between annual sales of 2,000,000 cars and of no sales at all. After a few hours in the Ford plants here, a talk with Mr. Ford, and an inspection of Ford processes at first hand one concludes that this is the basis of the Dearborn industrial philosophy.

It is a philosophy of small profits on large sales rather than large profits on small sales. This is all that quantity production or mass production amounts to, though it has the corollary that the unit manu-

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Receiving Nation's School Administrators at Massachusetts State House



Standing With Gov. Alvan T. Fuller in the Famous Hall of Flags to Welcome the Delegates to the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association. Left to Right—Dr. Joseph M. Gwinn, President of the Department; Miss Cornelia S. Adair, President of the N. E. A., and Mrs. Evangeline L. Lindbergh.

NEWARK LIBRARY
EXPECTS TO CUT
LIST OF FICTIONDemand for More Serious
Books Causes Trustees
So to Consider

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWARK, N. J.—Serious and scholarly use of the Newark Library has increased so rapidly that current fiction may be practically eliminated from the main library, under a proposal just announced by the board of library trustees.

The arrangement contemplates the extension of the fiction supply in the branch libraries and the use of the central facilities for students interested in a more serious type of reading, according to John C. Dana, librarian.

"The more serious and scholarly use of the main library has increased so rapidly in the last few years that in spite of several improvements and extensions the space for book readers and students is insufficient," the statement of the board declares.

The new arrangement is tentative, according to Mr. Dana, and the extent to which it is put into effect will depend upon the approval of the library users. So far, it was said, very few objections to the scheme have been received.

"The library will continue to purchase new and popular fiction for branch libraries as it does now," Mr. Dana said, in outlining the proposal. "At the same time it will slowly reduce the quantity of these novels purchased for the main library until the new titles added in a year are not more than six or eight, and of these supply a few copies only."

TWO CURTIS DELEGATES

LYONS, Kan. (AP)—J. N. Tincher of Hutchinson, former Congressman, and R. C. Russell of Great Bend have been elected delegates to the Republican National Convention. They were instructed to vote for Charles Curtis, Senator from Kansas, for the presidential nomination.

Some Underlying
Factors
of
Prosperity

and How They Can Be

Preserved
and
Extended

A symposium on this subject by leading public men will appear

Tomorrow

Protest Against Manufacturers'
Education Plan Grows in VolumeIntimation That Some Children Cannot Learn After 14
Unfair, Say Consumers' League Speakers—
Cite Edison as Example

Charging that the nation-wide education and employment program launched by the National Association of Manufacturers would result in mere literacy as the minimum standard of education in the United States, speakers at the breakfast meeting in Boston of the National Consumers' League expressed their almost unequivocal opposition to the manufacturers' campaign.

The idea which the program seeks to implant, it was declared, is that thousands of children become indifferent to education after their fourth birthday and the sixth grade, and that these children are better out of the school system and free to enter industry.

Parts of the program, as it now stands, were condemned by the educators present as tending to undermine years of constructive work for the protection of child labor, and for the betterment of the primary educational system of the United States.

In one of the clauses included by the Association of Manufacturers—asking for a limitation of the "hours of labor of all children under 16 years" to 48 hours a week and a "prohibition of night work before 7 a. m. or after 8 p. m."—was seen the possible destruction of the eight-hour day legislation for children. It was pointed out by both educators and consumers that such a standard would make possible a 14-hour day.

Other clauses almost as severely taken to task, included those calling for the "completion of the sixth grade" as a limit for compulsory education, and for a power in the hands of properly constituted authority to "release individuals incapable of further education."

John P. Scully, superintendent of the Brockton School Department, expressed what seemed to be the attitude of the majority of the members of the National Consumers' League.

"In so far as this manufacturers' program of education is constructive," Mr. Scully said, "we will receive it with open arms. It is true that the standards they seek to establish are higher than those found in some of the States today. Their missionary work will be appreciated in these sections."

"But their standards are lower than those found in many other States. In other words, if they are sincere and wish to make their level a minimum we will be glad to play with them. If they wish to have their standard prevail as a maximum in parts of the United States where such standards are already higher they will find tremendous opposition."

"We must not underestimate the power of the Association of Manufacturers," Mr. Scully went on. "We have seen them as the principal organization behind the defeat of the Child Labor Amendment. We know that they have the best lobbyists and the most skilled statisticians obtainable. We know what their attitude in the past has been. But if they are sincere in this program and have changed their attitude we will be glad to align ourselves with them."

Miss Elizabeth Farrell, director of the Educational Clinic of New York

City, the first speaker on the program, declared even more emphatically that the manufacturer's standards must be defeated. It proceeds from the wrong point of view, she said, and assumes that the backward children in the sixth grade are inferior.

"One of the most important points established by the Educational Clinic," Miss Farrell continued, "is that the majority of these children making slow progress at that age are not dullards. The majority of them are gifted, and can easily carry any work given them when the outside reason, the mental kink, or whatever it may be, is straightened out."

"Yet the factories would take these boys and girls, declare them incapable of further education, declare them to be clogging the school system, and put them to work. Many of these slow developers can become brilliant students if given the proper chance and help."

"Why, Thomas Edison was put out of school as stupid and uneducable by one of the 'duly constituted authorities' which the manufacturer's program seek to make general."

Leander S. Harding of the Massachusetts Associated Industries, spoke in favor of the education and employment program. He contended that more clinics such as that mentioned by Miss Farrell were needed, claiming that to force a child to return to school after he was 14, dissatisfied, and unable to profit by it was wrong, and that this was what the program sought to prevent. His interpretation of it was an attempt to prevent too high and massive an educational structure without being sure of the foundations on which it rested.

CHICAGO VOTERS
CALLED TO PRAY
FOR RIGHT VISION

Ministers' Association Believes Election Prospects Demand Civic Awakening

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—A call for a day of prayer "regarding the condition of government in Chicago and Cook County and the responsibility of all citizens in relation thereto," in the coming registration day and primary has been voted by the Union Ministers' Meeting of the Chicago Church Federation.

Between 400 and 500 ministers from the 17 denominations represented in the federation which embraces 800 Protestant churches, participated in the action taken. It has been duplicated only once in recent years. The resolutions adopted were drafted by the political action commission of the federation last week and were presented by the Rev. Claude E. Travis, a member of the commission.

"Whereas," said the call, "conditions in Chicago have reached a place where the ballot box is wanted; whereas life and property are in jeopardy; whereas the homes of citizens are menaced by bombs; whereas crime, graft, and corruption are increasingly besmirching the good name of our city; and whereas the evidence seems clear that there is a partnership between criminals and some officials, as shown by the existence of hundreds of gambling joints and vice dens, and thousands of places selling intoxicating liquors openly to minors; and whereas these conditions are destructive to the spiritual life of the city, let us pray for a divine outpouring of patriotic zeal that will manifest itself in a recognition in the mind of every righteous citizen that it is his duty to vote in this present serious crisis. Let us pray that a civic awakening will impel all good citizens to register on March 13 if their names are not now recorded as voters and that at the primary election a mighty host of patriots, quickened and aroused by the spirit of justice, liberty and righteousness, shall strike terror to the agents of darkness and political corruption."

"Be it resolved, That the Union Ministers' Meeting of the Chicago Church Federation do hereby call upon all our people to assemble in their respective places of worship on Wednesday, March 7, and pray to Almighty God for strength and vision to discharge our responsibilities as citizens in the task of selecting men for public office in the primary election of April 10, 1928."

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RADIO SERVICE
IN ALL SCHOOLS
IS N. E. A. PLANSponsors Stress Factor of
Giving More Aid to Rural
CommunitiesAVIATION COURSES
ARE ALSO PROPOSEDNation-Wide Teaching of Fun-
damentals of Flying Stud-
ied by Special Committee

By MARJORIE SHULER

A radio teaching service reaching into every school in the United States and a plan for nation-wide teaching of aeronautics in the public schools are two proposals which are being framed by delegates in Boston attending the annual convention of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association.

Marking clearly the progressive changes in human events these two proposals are being carefully worked out, although neither of them as yet has come officially to the attention of the convention.

Equalization of opportunity for school children, which educators have been urging for several years, would be quickly and easily achieved by the radio teaching proposal, its advocates assert, bringing the voices of trained instructors to every class, elementary or secondary, from the smallest one-room schoolhouse by the country road to the big metropolitan institutions housing thousands of boys and girls.

Key Stations Planned

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PANAMA GREETSS LOS ANGELES IN NONSTOP FLIGHT

Navy Dirigible Makes 2265
Miles in 40 Hours With
Ease—Weather Varied

FRANCE FIELD, C. Z. (P)—With the second longest non-stop flight in her history behind her, the dirigible Los Angeles was moored to an improvised mast here ready for an early start on her return flight to the United States.

Leaving Lakehurst at 6:15 a. m., Sunday, the dirigible flew over New York and then headed for Panama and moored at France Field at 10:40 p. m., Monday, after flying 2265 miles in 40 hours.

A tropical moon offered dim visibility as the Los Angeles approached Colon over the Caribbean Sea. The craft circled the city twice before coming down. A crowd of nearly 5000 that gathered at the field watched with eagerness every movement of the first air craft to make a nonstop flight between the United States and the Isthmus. Only once has the Los Angeles made a longer journey and that was when she flew to the United States from Germany.

The dirigible had no trouble in landing in the spanking northerly trade wind. A crew of 600 sailors was present to assist in mooring the ship to the 60-foot temporary mast, which was constructed in the United States under supervision of Lieut. Commander E. C. Rosendahl.

When the Los Angeles was about 30 feet from the ground, mooring lines were tossed overboard and the ship dragged to within a few feet of the earth. It was then dragged for 50 yards to the mast and lashed fast. The commander and other officers spent the night aboard, ready for an early start.

Lieut. Commander Rosendahl said that the flight was made with ease and rough weather encountered only once, although the craft passed through every kind of weather including snow, sleet, rain and wind. "The trip," he said, "demonstrates the feasibility of long flights, for the dirigible."

The Los Angeles used about two-thirds of its fuel supply on the journey, consuming 20,000 pounds. The cruising altitude was generally between 1000 and 1500 feet with a maximum of 2000 feet. It was necessary to nose the dirigible up over the clouds several times.

ZINOVIEFF CASE AGAIN TO FORE

British Foreign Office Officials Disciplined in Franc Speculation

LONDON—The Labor Party is considering what action to take regarding the report of the Prime Minister's board of inquiry into the "Franc speculation case," published this morning, which resulted in the dismissal of J. D. Gregory, a high official in the Foreign Office, permission to resign being granted O. B. C. O'Malley, acting counselor at the Peking legation and a reprimand with loss of a year's seniority for H. P. B. Massey, second secretary at the Foreign Office. The Labor Party is particularly interested in the case, owing to its connection with the famous Zinovieff letter, an issue which contributed largely to the general election of 1924.

The board of inquiry, while finding the three civil servants guilty of varying degrees of impropriety, completely exonerated Mr. Gregory of the charge of "making use of his official position for the purpose of discrediting the Government at a critical moment and possibly securing its defeat at the polls in order to bring off a financial coup."

Labor Leader's Comment
Ramsay MacDonald, in a statement says that the report "lets a little light into the extraordinary things that happened" as regards the Zinovieff letter. The Daily Herald (Labor) editorially says that the report lifts "a tantalizingly small corner of the veil that has shrouded the Zinovieff letter mystery. It is silent about the part played by the Daily Mail in giving it to the world. On the afternoon of October 24, 1924, that newspaper circulated in Fleet Street

copies of the document and it was not until some hours later that the Foreign Office issued it." The public is entitled to more information, the paper continues. "How and from what source did the text of the letter come into the possession of the Daily Mail? For what length of time was the document in Carmelite House before its publication? By what singular coincidence was the Daily Mail able to issue its press at the critical moment of the general election campaign?"

Government Congratulated
A majority of the papers congratulate the Government on the promptitude in investigating and acting on the report. Some newspapers, however, notably the Daily Herald, the Daily News and the Daily Express, regret that the inquiry was not public. The Christian Science Monitor representative's conversations in diplomatic circles do not bear out this view. The feeling is that the Government has acted in the best way possible in a difficult business and has maintained the traditions of the British diplomatic service. Great sympathy is expressed on all sides for Mr. Gregory who is the only one of the three officials concerned well known in administrative circles. Satisfaction is general that the inquiry exonerates the three accused of having made use of official information in aid of speculation—all lost money in the transactions—and that in the words of an editorial: "No trace whatever can be found even by probing the most unlikely channels of any general weakness in the observance of the high traditions of the civil service."

The Times, however, feels surprise that "so persistent a state of affairs" had not "come to the notice of Mr. Gregory's superiors." The Telegraph issues a note warning against paying "entirely inadequate" salaries to officials, who, like Mr. Gregory, had "on occasions to entertain certain foreign ambassadors and ministers without an entertainment allowance." Striking testimony of the Foreign Office's reputation for financial rectitude is seen in the fact that it has never been found necessary to lay down a definite rule forbidding civil servants to speculate in foreign exchange.

In the connection Mr. MacDonald says: "I hope the public will not take this [incident] as in any way being a reflection on the probity of the British public service. I hope it will be clearly understood that the rectitude is seen in the fact that it has never been found necessary to lay down a definite rule forbidding civil servants to speculate in foreign exchange."

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Strange Photography



AIR LINE LINKS FRANCE WITH SOUTH AMERICA

Paris to Buenos Aires Trip
to Take 10 Days—Time
Will Be Reduced Later

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS—Enthusiasm is shown in the announcements that on Thursday will begin the air post linking France with South America.

Particulars have already been published regarding the air project linking Paris, Toulouse, Alicante, Tangier, Casablanca and Dakar. Hydroavions will in part traverse the Atlantic, though boats will run at first between the Atlantic islands.

On the American side airplanes will fly to the Argentine, Brazil, Uruguay, Chile and Paraguay. Commercial competition for the honor of realizing this liaison of 8000 miles has been especially keen with Germany. In France itself a veritable campaign on various grounds has been directed by certain quarters against a company which showed exceptional enterprise.

The diplomatic difficulties in obtaining the signatures of seven powers were considerable. The material organization is formidable. Thirteen airdromes had to be constructed, with hangars and workshops, and radio posts installed on three continents.

At first it is estimated that it will take 10 days to go from Paris to Buenos Aires, but this time, though a great improvement on the existing time, will be further improved.

On March 1 the service will begin between Buenos Aires and Paris. On March 2 the service will begin between Paris and Buenos Aires.

Afterward there will be weekly departures on Thursday.

SOVIET GOVERNMENT
ADMITS ARMED ATTACK
By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUCHAREST—The Rumanian-Soviet governments have formed a central commission to discuss the recent ag-

gressions of armed bands from the Soviet frontier and the conditions of the Rumanian frontier in the district of Chotin in the southern part. Reports emanating from Mogilev-on-Dnieper state that the Bolshevik authorities are weakening as a result of the strong opposition of the campaign throughout Ukraine.

The Russian delegates in their report recognized Soviet responsibility for the recent armed attacks against the Rumanian frontier in the district of Chotin in the southern part. Reports emanating from Mogilev-on-Dnieper state that the Bolshevik authorities are weakening as a result of the strong opposition of the campaign throughout Ukraine.

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SEA LAW CODE ADVOCATED TO END NAVAL RACE

Borah Plan Said to Meet
Anglo-American Need—
League Involved

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE
WASHINGTON—William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, has gone straight to the crux of the question of Anglo-American naval rivalry with his proposal to "re-state and re-codify" maritime law in time of war.

With both the United States and Great Britain contending they must maintain big fleets to safeguard their overseas commercial interests whenever nations are at war, the problem of "rights at sea" is fundamental to their respective naval needs. If the problem can be solved by joint agreement, the way is opened to moderate naval armaments.

There is reason to believe Mr. Borah will not content himself with merely placing the Senate on record in favor of a recodification of sea law. The Idahoan wants an international conference on the subject. It has not been forgotten that it was his initiative that eventually brought about the Washington Conference on Limitation of Naval Armament.

League Is Involved
Since the Borah proposal was launched, Feb. 21, two important developments have come to light. The principal one is that Mr. Borah's scheme will directly and immediately involve the League of Nations. The Covenant of the League provides that the full power of member nations shall be used against an "aggressor state."

The blockade power of the British fleet would be the League's chief dependence in bringing such an of-

fer to terms. The League's theory is that it would never have to make war on an "aggressor state" if the blockade were "hermetic." Would the United States respect a League blockade? If the League were out to punish Mussolini, for example, would the United States, as a neutral, respect the blockade? Would the Washington Government place an embargo on sales of American food and munitions to Italy, or would the United States Navy be employed to see the American ships, carrying food and munitions, were not interfered with en route to Italian ports?

Dr. William Martin, foreign editor of the Journal de Geneve, published at the seat of the League of Nations, has just been writing on that subject. "There is," he says, "really only one question: What will be the attitude of the American people toward a state that is the aggressor? Will it prefer the freedom of the seas to peace? This is the question that Europe anxiously and hopefully addresses to America."

Change in Attitude
The United States' insistence on shipping the sinews of war to any European port it pleased, in 1914, 1915 and 1916 nearly plunged it into war with Great Britain. In 1917 and 1918 the United States aligned itself unreservedly with the blockade practices to which it previously objected.

The other development in the Borah project, no less important than the League of Nations aspect, is the assurance that Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, eminent British statesman, is ready to join Mr. Borah in bringing about an Anglo-American conference on maritime law. Lord Cecil thinks the United States is piling up naval armaments because of American hostility to Britain's conception of the sea rights of belligerents and neutrals in war-time.

Lord Cecil declares: "Great Britain ought to let Uncle Sam know that if Americans desired it we should be quite ready to discuss the whole question of rights at sea, just as we should be equally prepared to discuss schemes of international arbitration and the outlawry of war. Like limitations of armament, such a discussion would be a step leading to the peace mind and not to the war mind."

Mr. Borah's plan revives the "freedom of the sea" issue raised by Woodrow Wilson during the World War. Today by general consent of statesmen and naval authorities alike, the problem remains the Alpha and Omega of Anglo-American relations.

WORK OF CHURCHES
SEEN AS STATE NEED
BRISBANE, Queensland.—Need of the influence of the churches "to stem the onward march of materialism" was voiced by M. J. Kirwan, Minister for Works, in a recent speech here. "Sooner or later," said Mr. Kirwan, "the churches will see the wisdom of uniting against the common enemy. Whatever their differences they must accept the central fact that no authority is safe without the general ideals which are common to all Christians."

"The world is faced with many problems that cry out for solution," Mr. Kirwan went on, "and I know of no more potent power in the creation of a public conscience than that of the churches."

MRS. GIFFORD PINCHOT
TO RUN FOR CONGRESS
WASHINGTON (P)—Mrs. Gifford Pinchot announced Monday that she is a candidate for the Republican congressional nomination in the fifteenth Pennsylvania district.

The wife of the former Governor of Pennsylvania will seek the seat held for the last seven terms by Louis T. McPherson, who is chairman of the House Banking Committee. Among other things, Mrs. Pinchot pledged herself "to vote dry, to live dry and to work for the dry cause."

Teeth Grow White
If you remove "off-color" FILM each day
IT'S been found that dingy teeth come simply from a film that forms on teeth. A stubborn film old-type dentifrices did not successfully remove. That's why brushing failed.

Now, in a new-type dentifrice called Pepsodent, a scientific remover has been found. Its action is to curdle the film and remove it. Then teeth regain their gleaming whiteness.

Leading dentists widely urge it. Druggists have it. Test sent free.

FREE Mail this for 10-Day tube to THE PEPSODENT CO. Sec. A-2787, 1184 S. Wabash Ave. Chicago, Ill. U. S. A.

Name Address Only one tube to a family

Teeth Grow White
If you remove "off-color" FILM each day
IT'S been found that dingy teeth come simply from a film that forms on teeth. A stubborn film old-type dentifrices did not successfully remove. That's why brushing failed.

Latin America Disappointed by Havana Congress Results

Hopes of Political Co-operation Declared Ended
by United States Intervention Stand

By DREW PEARSON
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Latin-American diplomats and newspapermen returning from Havana have not borne out the impression gained from some news reports that the Pan-American Conference was a great triumph for the co-operative aspects of Pan-Americanism.

Instead they tell a story of feeling against certain United States policies which burst forth during the plenary session on Feb. 18 in one of the most frank and amazing open sessions in the history of international conferences.

Mr. Hughes triumphed in the end; but according to the delegates returning here, it was a triumph which swept away much of Latin-America's hope in Pan-Americanism and laid bare the fact that the United States will always reserve the right to invade Latin-American territory when Americans and their property are in danger.

Although Latin-Americans know that this has been the policy of the United States in the past, the Pan-American Union was for many of them an instrument by which they hoped to limit that power. Intervention in the future, they felt, would be limited to the chief interest in Pan-Americanism was removed.

Removes Latin Hopes
"We considered Mr. Hughes' speech nothing short of a perpetual threat of war," one Latin-American diplomat remarked to this writer upon returning from Havana. "It made it impossible for the cables to get it to New York before the Sunday morning newspapers had closed their presses."

The story of the opposition to the policy of the United States at the plenary session of Feb. 18 never reached the North American press in any great detail due to the fact that not many American newspapermen understood Spanish and because the lateness of the session made it impossible for the cables to get it to New York before the Sunday morning newspapers had closed their presses.

The story, carefully checked for its accuracy by reliable authorities of several nationalities, is briefly this:

The Committee on Public International Law had agreed after more than a week of discussion that it would be impossible to take any action on the subject of intervention, and that the question should be postponed until the next conference five years hence.

When this report was read to the plenary session, Laurentino Olascoaga, head of the Argentine delegation, following Honoro Pueyrredon's resignation, jumped to his feet and reminded the conference that Argentina admitted the right of no nation to intervene in the affairs of another.

Chorus of Opposition
This precipitated a general demand for action. The delegates of

Mexico, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Guatemala, Ecuador, Colombia and Salvador bobbed up one after the other to say that they favored the banning of intervention.

The climax came when Eduardo Alvarez of San Salvador got the floor. Waving his arm dramatically at the United States delegation, he said: "It's all right for you big countries to talk about postponing the question of intervention. You don't have to worry about having your territory invaded. But we do."

It is us, the smaller countries, that have to protect our independence. Mr. Hughes saw that the crisis which he had hoped might be shelved indefinitely had come. For the first time perhaps he felt and understood the full force of Latin-American feeling. Hitherto he had been somewhat misled by polite Latin phraseology. Also he believed that the support of Peru, Chile, and Brazil, pledged in advance, would stem the tide against the United States.

Now, however, Mr. Hughes saw that the time had come for action. Emphatically and frankly, he bared the fact that no matter what resolutions were passed by the conference, the United States must always reserve the right to intervene in Latin-American territory for the protection of American citizens and their property. He said the difficulty was not with the United States policy, but with the chaotic conditions which at times arise in some Latin-American countries.

There was no reply. To the Latin thought Mr. Hughes had put an end definitely to any hope that Pan-Americanism might be politically co-operative.

BISHOP TALBOT
HAS PASSED ON
TUCKAHOE, N. Y. (P)—Bishop Ethelbert Talbot of Bethlehem, Pa., at one time presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, has passed on here. He had been active in church work for more than 50 years, and in February, 1924, succeeded by seniority to the office of presiding bishop, which he held until the general convention of 1925 made the office elective.

His first and only pastorate, at Macon, Mo., was so successfully conducted during his 13 years there that in 1886 he was made missionary bishop of Wyoming and Idaho. After 11 years of pioneer work in this field, Bishop Talbot was selected head of the diocese of central Pennsylvania. Within seven years this charge grew so large that it was divided into the diocese of Harrisburg and Bethlehem, Bishop Talbot remaining in charge of the latter.

RATES ON COTTON CUT
HOUSTON, Tex. (P)—Agents for three steamship lines here have announced a cut of five cents per hundred from the 40 cent rate in ocean freight rates on cotton from Texas ports to Bremen.

Exemplified by the White Star, Red Star and Atlantic Transport Lines in ships that are the great, swift swallows of the seas—sure and precise in their speed. Where the requisites of the smart set are anticipated. Where the appetite of the epicure is appeased by an excellent cuisine. Where the comforts of the "home-folks" are included and not disdained. . . . Luxury—comfort—service—speed. A ship for every purse and plan.

Address No. 1 Broadway, N.Y.C. or any authorized steamship agent.

Eight Trains To the West Daily

The Twentieth Century Limited
Leaves Boston 12:30 p. m.

North Shore Limited . . .	Leaves	9:30 a. m.
Southwestern Limited . . .	Leaves	2:10 p. m.
The Wolverine	Leaves	3:15 p. m.
Cleveland Limited	Leaves	3:40 p. m.
Western Express	Leaves	6:10 p. m.
Buffalo Express	Leaves	7:35 p. m.
New York State Express . .	Leaves	11:00 p. m.

BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD

Cleans Automobile Upholstery leaves no after-odor—CARBONA Cleaning Fluid REMOVES GREASE SPOTS, Stains, Heavy soot, or Oil. 25¢ per 4-1/2 Size Bottles at all Drug Stores.

Women's Enterprises and Activities

It Is Warm But Not Bulky

WHEN visiting Paris some years ago Mrs. Nina Duryea was having a winter coat made, and casually commented on the bulkiness caused by the woolen interlining. She recalled that country boys have always used paper under their coats to keep out bitter cold and wind when skating, and that thought set up a train of ideas. Why couldn't some paper-like fabric be invented for interlining?

She set out to make a lightweight interlining which should be as warm as the heavy woolen ones. The first thing she did was to visit a paper mill near Paris and get an insight into the technique of paper-making. Mrs. Duryea knew nothing of practical chemistry. With open eyes and assiduous thought she made

her observations. Then she went to her hotel and stirred up, in a soup plate in her room, a combination of fibers and pulp. At the proper stage, she ironed the mixture with her electric iron; the result was a failure. But the enthusiasm of the inventor was at work and Mrs. Duryea tried again and again, until she lost count of her futile attempts. Then one day the expected happened: she had found a formula. It was successful: it worked.

But the war had just broken out, and Mrs. Duryea, like everybody else, laid aside personal interests. For years the interlining lay dormant. As it were. Last year Mrs. Duryea's interest in it revived. She tried to find in France, where she was again, a factory that could manufacture the product. None had the required type of machinery, and she came back to America, and in her native New England she found the object of her search.

Its Excellence Advertises It
This mill today is shipping the interlining in small quantities to many of the world's great department stores. Its friends have pushed it verbally, and the qualities commend it to popularity. It is impervious to wind and cold, light as a feather, tough as leather, unstretchable. Moreover, because it is unharmed by water and heat it can be washed and ironed like cloth, and it does not shrink. Dust cannot sift through it; moths scorn it; it withstands great strain. It does not curl at the edges and having no warp nor twist, it cannot ravel and so needs no hem. It looks like thin silk, and is either chamois-color or dyed in brilliant hues.

Besides being employed as an interlining in coats it is used for sleeping bags; the world's best made, which are made of light-weight fabrics to fold into small space in trunks; to put under bedspreads to prevent the radiation of heat through the mattress; to make jackets to use in place of sweaters. It has no bias and in consequence helps preserve the shape of garments. Many find it superior to chamois for washing windows, because when wet it is not slimy and when dry it does not stiffen. Because it is partially cotton, manufacturers claim it may

solve the problems of the excess cotton crops of the South.
One great mail order house asked for exclusive, United States and Canadian rights, but Mrs. Duryea declined not to surrender her control.

A Distinguished Career

The inventor is an unusually busy woman with a home and family to absorb her attention. She is a traveler. The author of several books, the most recent of which is "Mallorca the Magnificent"; she organized the Duryea Relief of the war and has labored ever since with tongue and pen and hands for peasants of present-day France. Her summer home in Stockbridge, Mass., is an example of her ingenuity and enterprise, for she found some years ago an abandoned saw-mill, an apparently hopeless ruin dating from 1810. As its foundations and floors were sound, she, against the counsel of everyone, started to rehabilitate it. The old mill-wheel, now festooned in summer with vines, is one of the distinctive and picturesque features of the place. The huge living-room, which occupies nearly the whole original ground floor of the mill, bears witness of Mrs. Duryea's activities and energy, with its desk and typewriter and books. Mrs. Duryea and Miss Carlo, the discoverer of radium, are the only women members of the American Institute of Social Sciences.

Truly, the people who accomplish things seem to be those who master their crowded daily schedule, packed with duties and pleasures, responsibilities and diversions, and "start something" more.

The Biography of Legislative Bills

THERE were more than 3000 bills introduced at the last session of the New York State Legislature," says Miss Bess M. Morhouse in a recent number of the News, the organ of the New York League of Women Voters. "Most of us think," adds Miss Morhouse, "that Congress and the state legislatures make our laws when they really only put the finishing touches on them." She says that Congress did not originate the idea of equal suffrage. The income tax or the Eighteenth Amendment. Each was the outgrowth of an idea, prompted first by a citizen, then by organizations, and promoted by notice in the press, until public opinion became so strong that a measure was drafted, passed through the legislative mill and became a law.

For the information of the many groups of women who are interested in the promotion of a measure or measures in 1928 legislative programs, she presents an outline of the process by which a bill becomes a law in a state legislature. "Any citizen has the right," says Miss Morhouse, "to propose legislation. To bring before the legislature, however, it is necessary to have it introduced by a member of the senate or assembly." There are seven stations on a bill's trip to the legislature. As outlined by Miss Morhouse they are:

Drafting—Every measure is submitted to the bill drafting committee, which goes over it to be sure that it is not in conflict with the state constitution and does not nullify existing and satisfactory laws. Three copies are made for the senate and three for the assembly. It is then ready for introduction.

Introduction—All measures are introduced in both houses as nearly as possible at the same time. The choice of the introducer is important. He is

one who understands the measure and is sympathetic with it.

Reference—Upon introduction a measure is first read in each house, then referred to the president of the senate and the speaker of the assembly to committees for consideration. For example, the woman juror bill is referred to the judiciary committee of both houses; child marriage to the general laws committee in the senate and to the judiciary committee in the assembly.

Printing—After being read and referred to committee, a measure is ordered printed for both houses. Each bill receives two numbers, the first the introductory number, the second the print number. All bills are filed in senate and assembly document rooms by print number only.

Hearings—The proponents or opponents of a measure have the right to ask for a hearing before the committee when both sides may be presented. A hearing is arranged in consultation with the chairmen of the committees and with the clerks of both houses.

Passage—Each measure must be acted upon by the committee to which it has been referred. The committee discusses it and votes as to whether they will report it or not. If reported it goes on the daily calendar of each house. Where a committee votes not to report a measure it is possible to get a vote on a measure thus "killed in committee" by procuring a "discharge" of the committee. "After being reported out in either senate or assembly, a measure goes on the daily calendar and may be amended by striking out words or phrases and adding others. No measure may be passed unless it has been read three times and it must be printed and upon the desks of the members in its final form at least three calendar legislative days prior to its final passage. Only by a special message from the governor may a bill be voted on without these formalities. Upon the last reading no amendments are allowed. It must pass the senate and assembly in identical form, and is then sent to the governor for his consideration. Signature—The governor has 30 days to study the measures passed by the legislature and may sign it, veto a measure or fail to sign it. A measure becomes a law on the date specified on the measure and when signed by the governor.

Beginning With Pots and Pans

ing encouragement. The sixth assigned me to women's clubs. I stayed three months earning from \$5 to \$3 a week. A few years later I made a definite campaign for a job, writ-



HELEN CHRISTINE BENNETT

Whose initial success as a writer is due to her having made common-places subjects interesting and having worked with concentration and conscientiousness on all assignments.

ing to 20 magazines, and visiting magazine offices steadily. In one week I sold a joke or five. Securing a position at last, I stayed a year, and then resolved to free lance. I worked on my first article a week, and was paid \$7.50. That taught me a lesson. Never afterward did I work without first finding out what I was going to get for my work if it was acceptable.

After this first week Miss Bennett averaged \$25 a week, following out a plan of her own by making a note of every idea, then writing out a title and a little synopsis of the projected article, mentioning length, illustrations, etc. When she had six or eight ideas outlined like this, she would take them to an editor. If an idea was ordered, she wrote the story, never refusing an order, however small the payment. Then one day an editor asked her to go into a department store and write an article on pots and pans.

"For three years after that," Miss Bennett smiled, "the main part of my income came from articles on pots and pans, plumbing, curtains and labor-saving devices. I suggested and the editors bought. I went to the advertising pages for my ideas and sent to the manufacturers for material. I made the articles as interesting as possible; I fictionalized them; I wrote them in the first person; I did everything I could to give them variety. And I made money."

When, in later years, young people with big exhibitions came to Miss Bennett and asked her how she got her start, and she said, "With pots and pans," they were astounded. "That," she declared, "was not writing," to which she replied that she had to go to kindergarten in this business of writing, and that pots and pans served that purpose, enabling her to make a good living as she learned.

Now, as everyone knows, the hard thing is to get ideas. "Many a day," she says, "when I sat down to think, I seemed to have reached the last idea in my head, and I patiently went over the house from garret to cellar, walls, ceilings and floors, trying to get a hint of something new. Then I did the same with household activities, and somewhere I found something untouched upon. I formed

the idea habit. You couldn't lock me in a spare room now with nothing in it but the chair I was sitting on, without my finding a score of ideas. The chair, for instance, might be the work of blind men in an institution; the walls would make a paint or wall-paper article; the floor, one on refinishing, staining, keeping down dust; the radiators one on how to heat a room best and most economically. Ideas are everywhere, and I never lost one, because I kept a book of them and numbered them. I sent the original idea to the editor, but I kept a carbon, and if the editor did not use the idea or return it, I made a new sheet. It took me three years to persuade an editor to try an idea that resulted in the most successful article I ever wrote."

One day, after doing pots and pans for several years, the editor asked her to write an Eastern special. This article required investigation into the millinery business. For a week she went to wholesale millinery houses, to factories and to sales-rooms, proving that she worked hard. She did them better than the average writer, and the editors kept asking for them even though she no longer suggested to them ideas along these lines.

Miss Bennett married and went on working. A baby came; she went on working, and the second baby came, and she went on working. With her husband as her best critic, and with a technique mastered by hard application, she began to get rid of pots-and-pans articles, but it was a hard task. She did them better than the average writer, and the editors kept asking for them even though she no longer suggested to them ideas along these lines.

Then she began to write fiction, and found that she had to begin to learn to write all over again. "About 75 per cent of the stories sold," she related, "but I didn't need anyone to tell me that, generally, they were far inferior to my article work. I had to learn to write stories."

Miss Bennett has little sympathy for those who complain of the hardships of the work and take time for casual diversions. Whenever she went she went for material. She pinched; she did not wait for inspiration; her best time for writing (information always sought by beginners), is any time she has the opportunity; although, like many people, she works best in the mornings.

Asked if she believed everyone could do what she had done, she said she did not. "There are few people who believe that they can write who are willing humbly to go to kindergarten and write of pots and pans. When people want to read about pots and pans one must write about pots and pans. Otherwise, no matter how worthy the writing, no matter how gifted the writer, the work will never be published."

That, then, is the first step on the ladder. To be contented with writing on commonplace things, finding happiness and promise in the discovery that by hard work and good work one may make what is commonplace interesting. To do well, the article about the ordinary thing is splendid schooling for a better story about the unusual. Miss Bennett's success as a writer proves it.

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Ask Your Dealer or Send Direct to
THE ENSIGN RFG. CO.
Cleveland, O. and St. Catherine, Ont.

Buying and Selling Carpets

IN A well-known London store, Miss F. Lorimer, buyer for the Oriental department and a distinguished archaeologist, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor of her adventures and excursions into the land of carpet-buying.

"I did not train specially for the trade," said Miss Lorimer. "I had for some years been working at the British Museum under the eminent archaeologist Sir Auriel Stein, then followed four years in Kashmir. My present job just happened along, and I took it because I love trade. It was while I was out in India that I actually got to know most about carpets."

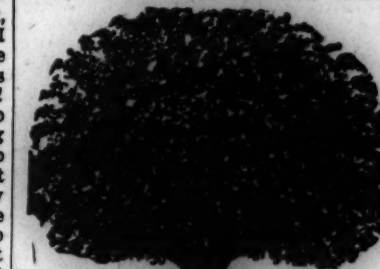
"The best market for carpets is in Peshawar," she continued. "The caravans come over the Khyber Pass from Afghanistan to the market there, the carpets being carried on the backs of camels. The thing to do is to catch the caravan when it halts to rest on the frontier and the rugs are unloaded. This sometimes means hours of waiting, and frequently it ends in disappointment, but it is the only way. Once after I had waited five hours, when the caravan did come along the camels were carrying nothing but melons! When my present firm sent me to Peshawar on a seven months' buying expedition, although I had had no previous commercial experience at all, I did not find it difficult. I know the language and customs of the country from my previous visits, so I dispensed with everything except a personal servant and undertook all the work of buying myself. You can not buy carpets by the bale, each must be chosen separately, and it is necessary to see the stuff packed and dispatched yourself."

Turkoman rugs made by wandering Turkmen tribes: Afghan rugs with their rich purple colorings:

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Pays for Itself Hundreds of Times
Mother's Ezy Slide Pressing Cloth
Wonderful & special treated Cloth—No more Scorching—Iron Sticking—No more of Iron.
You can press Men's, Women's and Children's wearing apparel with the ease of a skillful tailor.
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50c
An Ideal Gift—Pleasantly Remembered
EZY SLIDE PRESSING CLOTH CO.
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(Dealers and Agents Wanted)

Erzari Turkoman rugs of many colors and designs; dark blue Baluchistan rugs shaded with red or brown; rugs from Samarkand with queer shades of purple, yellow and magenta, are among Miss Lorimer's many purchases. Her experience at the British Museum was a wonderful foundation for her present position, as there she had endless opportunities of gaining knowledge of Oriental things. A period of special study of Oriental languages increased her professional value, a fact speedily recognized by an enterprising London firm who secured her services.

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For Bobbed or Long Hair, Cap or Fringe. Single or Double Mesh. Real Human Hair. Every net perfect. Agents wanted.
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Sole U.S. American Dealer Hair Net Co.



Rosa Hugonis
Golden Rose of China
A DEPENDABLE YELLOW shrub rose, grows 3 to 6 feet high, spreading 4 to 6 feet with long, arching spray, covered with lovely yellow roses in May, that resemble hollyhocks. Ideal for room or table decoration.

Attractive Foliage Plant
But the roses are not its only charm. The reddish maroon stems and abundant green leaves make it an attractive plant all summer. As hardy as an oak.
Everybody Will Grow It
Dr. E. H. Wilson of Arnold Arboretum, Boston, said: "This Golden Rose should be in every garden for it is one of the most lovely plants known to cultivation." Our customer E. A. U. Detroit, wrote: "I have a Golden Rose of China bush 9 ft. across and is literally covered with blossoms in May. I enclose check for 20 more of them." A. G. L. M. Minneapolis, wrote: "I planted a Golden Rose of China three years ago and it is a sight to see. I brought in a spray this morning 11 inches long with 18 roses on it. \$25.00 could not buy my bush." Try to picture this bush at a corner of your porch, on your lawn, or as a background. Probably the finest outdoor plant.

PRICE: 3-year field grown, each \$1.00; 5 for \$4.50; 6 for \$4.00; 12 for \$7.50. You take no risk. Safe to grow. Guaranteed. Better order now to be sure to get them. We can send you a beautiful catalog free to customers. Swift's Seed Store, Dept. 12-K Indianapolis, Indiana

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Ready-Mixed FLOUR
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Ask your grocer for folder of Jenny Wren Simplified Recipes or write Dept. G 25, Lawrence, Kansas.
It Simplifies Baking FOR ALL QUICK BREADS AND PASTRIES



Quality Survives—both in merchandise and men

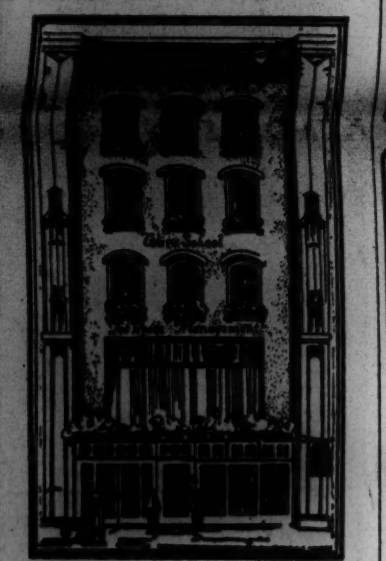
"The happiness of your life depends on the quality of your thoughts." These words—over 2000 years old—show that Quality—intrinsic merit—has always been sought after and prized, whether the product was merchandise or men.

Quality is enduring. Its memory lives on. Over a quarter of a century ago our business was founded on the solid rock of customer-satisfaction. That is why nothing is so important in our plan of storekeeping as Quality, not mere surface goodness, but the honest, built-in kind.

What This Means to You
Spring is almost here and the housewife is faced with the problem of stretching the family budget to its utmost. Low prices are attractive, but experience has taught her that Low Prices without Quality do not represent a real saving.
Here is where we can help! Our low prices are made by skillful buying and by large buying resources—never by skipping on Quality. You will save a few cents on every article you buy in our stores, but most important of all, you will secure dependable merchandise that will give you absolute satisfaction. We never sell "cheap" goods. To do so would betray the confidence of our millions of customers who place their trust in our slogan, "quality—always at a saving."

J.C. PENNEY CO.
"quality—always at a saving"
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Alabama 8 Indiana 35 Minnesota 44 No. Carolina 17 Tennessee 10
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California 21 Kentucky 31 Montana 26 Oklahoma 33 Vermont 2
Colorado 22 Louisiana 6 Texas 28 Pennsylvania 99 Washington 49
Connecticut 7 Maine 2 Nevada 8 Rhode Island 1 W. Virginia 5
Delaware 11 Maryland 2 N. Hampshire 2 S. Carolina 6 Wisconsin 28
Florida 11 Massachusetts 9 New Jersey 3 New Mexico 10 Y. Dakota 19 Wyoming 11
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Charles E. Knox Gelatine Company
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Would You Like a Business Like Ours?

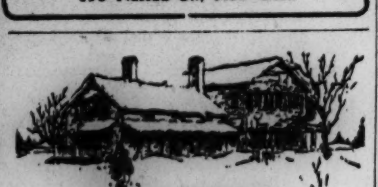
Here is a picture of the Ware Coffee Shop. Our place is crowded here every day (except Sunday, of course) rain or shine, winter or summer. So you see we make a lot of money in this business.
It may seem strange, but it's true, that before we started neither Jeanette nor I knew very much about the tea-room business. We learned by experience, but it's a costly way, and takes a lot of time.

Since we became so successful hundreds of women have asked our advice about opening their own tea rooms, motor inns and cafeterias—and they succeeded quickly because they didn't have to experiment as we did.
Later we opened up a regular school and taught our business methods to hundreds of others. Now we've gone a step further and teach, BY MAIL, what we've learned, so that wherever you live you can learn our successful methods in your spare time, at home.
We've written a book about our business. We would like to send you a copy, free. It tells how we became successful and shows how you, too, can make your dreams come true. You may not want to make a lot of money, but you will do it, nevertheless, in the tea room business. Your main object may be to find an outlet for your energies, a way to develop your personality and your executive ability. There's no better way that we have ever heard of than a Tea Room, Coffee Shop, Motor Inn or Cafeteria. This business is a sure fit and genuinely comfortable undergarments for use with any type of outer garment.

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Sold by drug, department and grocery stores for 25c. Or send 30c by mail.
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Send for a home size jar of the NEW, non-sticky RABAO permanent wave dressing. A delightful, harmless, curling preparation used by professional hairdressers to set the permanent marcel or natural wave. It dries to a hard, but combining it through the hair. A valuable toilet requisite. Price \$1.00 a jar, post of Missouri, \$1.25. EASY DIRECT.
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AMERICA'S Breakfast—made from corn and milk fed young pork and pure spices—nothing else.
Shipped daily, fresh from the farm—and delivered immediately to you by The Jones Dealer

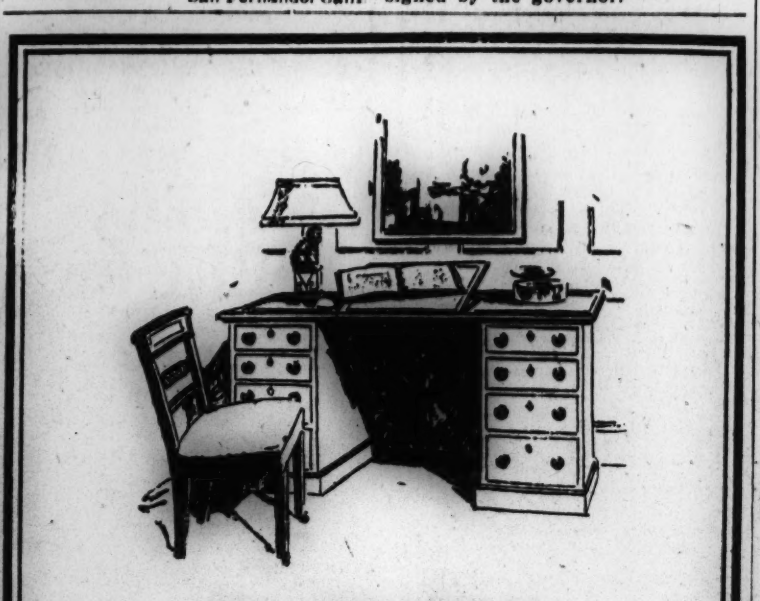
—a market or grocery in your neighborhood
JONES DAIRY FARM
Fort Adkinson, Wis.
Jones Hickory Smoked Hams and Bacon and Jones Lard are also made on the farm.



THOSE who prefer bloomers find in Kickernick's a degree of comfort which is most satisfying. Kickernick's reason for their patented construction, fit perfectly at the hips and do not blouse at the knees. This ensures a snug fit and genuinely comfortable undergarments for use with any type of outer garment.

Kickernick bloomers are carried by specialty shops and women's wear departments in a wide variety of fabrics to suit any purpose or purpose. Either the elastic knee as shown, or the French cuff knee are available.
"Every Day Adventures in Comfort"—a fascinating and beautiful booklet, will be sent on request. Ask for booklet N.1.
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REAL BLOSSOM
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Blossom can be revived.
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Bonfires are great fun, but no more fun than the luncheon afterwards, with MONARCH Cocoa and MONARCH Teenie Weenie Peanut Butter sandwiches.

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Quality for 75 years
You'll find a hundred other uses for MONARCH Cocoa. Enthusiastic letters from home makers all over the country tell of their success with MONARCH Cocoa in pies, cakes, icings, ice cream, candy, puddings, etc. They like the smoothness of it, the rich flavor of it, the convenience of it.
And having used MONARCH Cocoa, they turn with confidence to the long list of other high quality foods packed under the Monarch label.
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Monarch is the only nationally advertised brand of Quality Food Products sold exclusively through the men who own and operate their own stores.



EDUCATIONAL

Speaking for the Students
of the United States

By E. H. MILLER

President of the National Student Federation of the United States

Special Correspondence
Lexington, Va.
SHORTLY after the armistice was signed in 1918, the student unions of France and Belgium invited student representatives from several of the allied nations of Europe to meet with them in Strasbourg to discuss the formation of an international student union. With the scenes of the past war indelibly impressed on their memories, these students felt the vital need of a more comprehensive understanding between the nations of the world. Also the material resources of most of the students of Europe were woefully inadequate in 1919. Hence a means of solving these financial difficulties must be found, or the desire of countless students to obtain an education would be thwarted. Out of this convention grew the *Confédération Internationale des Etudiants* (C. I. E.), based on two most important principles, one a need to effect an immediate co-operation which would reduce living expenses by having them apportioned on a large scale, and the other an inspiring ideal, undimmed by present exigencies, to educate the students of the world, the molders and administrators of the future, to an understanding of the problems of other nations, to the elimination of prejudice and its far-reaching results.

Including 33 Nations

Since 1919 the C. I. E. has expanded to the extent that it now includes in its membership 33 nations of the world, not only the students of the allied nations, but also unions of the central powers. It has made great strides toward accomplishing the ideal for which it was founded. In a practical way, it has secured reductions for students along many lines, such as railroad transportation, free visas, textbooks, insurance, accommodations in various student centers, and living expenses of every sort. It has built sanatoriums to care for needy students and its central office issues many publications on student affairs and makes researches into student problems, such as the prevalence of college and university degrees between countries, the best methods of student organization, local and national, and various other problems confronting students. It has also been successful in reconciling student unions whose nations had so lately been at war with each other, and its travel commission sends annually thousands of students on visits to other countries as the guests of students of those countries, thus cementing international friendships.

Last summer the National Student Federation of America was admitted as a full member of the C. I. E. at the annual Congress of that organization, held in Rome, and by this step the students of the United States have definitely taken their place beside the students of the world in the field of international activity. This step not only inaugurates our official entry into international student affairs, but the growth of a tendency in this country which had its first manifestation of a national character in 1925. Naturally, the students of the United States are interested in broadening the scope of their activities, and have joined an international organization on behalf of the students of the entire country. The movement toward student organization must first take definite shape locally, then nationally, and last internationally, and this order is impossible of reversal. It has been the dawn of the twentieth century there were few institutions in this country which had effective systems of student organization. However, the desirability of student government has in recent years become strongly felt, with the result that at most colleges and universities the student council has supplanted the old disciplinary authorities. A growing consciousness among students that they are capable of governing their own affairs, and a growing desire to govern them without extraneous assistance led to this change. The next step was logically a national student union, which would relate to individual colleges and uni-

A Model Curriculum for Older
Pupils in Primary Schools

Special Correspondence
Leicester, Eng.
EVERY school should have its own curriculum, which should be the expression of its own individuality. Education is not a thing; but at the same time they hold that certain fundamentals should appear in all curricula, though uniformity in their presentation is not necessary, nor indeed desirable. The teaching profession in England and Wales is not without authoritative guidance on the aspect of this question which is bulking large in educational discussions today, namely, the curriculum for children up to the age of 15. This problem is urgent because many children are already staying at school voluntarily for a year beyond the compulsory leaving age of 14, and there is a prospect that the universal leaving age may be raised to 15 by law.

The Association of Education Committees is the official organization comprehending the great majority of the local authorities responsible for education in the country and its views on educational matters, therefore, carry much weight. Hitherto the association has left this field and stepped right into the purely educational sphere by its action in formulating and publishing a report on the curriculum suitable for children who will remain in elementary schools up to the age of 15.

Aim of Course
Owing to the fact that elementary school education does not, as does that of the secondary school, lead

The Quest for Beauty
in the Educational ProcessI
Art's Unity

BEAUTY is always symbolic of that which is true. Therefore, it is never thought of by opinions concerning it. It is never confined to forms which reflect it nor is it ever completely obtainable. There fore beauty of beauty must ever lie in its quest. As for living, the joy is never in arriving at the ultimate goal, but in traveling toward it. Any course of study which pursues this quest for beauty must be really a "course," a flowing procedure which—as a river in its course touches spots of beauty along its banks—touches constantly advancing ideals of beauty in the life of the student.

The treatment accorded to the various departments of school work is liberal and suggestive. English is rightly placed first as being the most important subject since it is the chief method of self-instruction in after life, the avenue by which some knowledge of the world's actions and thoughts is attained, and the chief occupation of leisure time. By the time he leaves school the pupil should have some literary taste, his speech should be distinct and correct, and he should have committed to memory extracts of good prose and verse.

As for mathematics, the progress made will vary with the type of school, but the minimum which must be attained is—for the boy, the correct working of any problem likely to be met with in after life; for the girl, the correct keeping of household accounts.

"Histography"

History and geography should be connected. Whatever has taken place in the past, what has occurred or is occurring in other countries or is likely to occur in the future, the child reaches out to a foreign country through something with which he is closely in touch, e. g., a reel of cotton suggests the cotton lines to his own town, the cotton towns and why they are located in one district, the history of spinning, the steamship lines, the ports, the people engaged in production, their wages, and mode of life; the importation of slaves, the abolition of slavery and the American Civil War. The reasons must be everywhere sought—the knowledge that the Battle of Trafalgar was won is of less importance than the cause and results.

Natural science is approached through the familiar phenomena, both meteorological and biological, of everyday life; also through the industries of the neighborhood. The same broad treatment and reliance upon the familiar things of the environment is shown on the treatment of handwork, drawing and other subjects. With a curriculum, such as this, and with teachers who take it up in the right way, the child will leave school reliable, alert, adaptable and self-reliant, knowing that life means work, and that work well done is always honorable, no matter what it is.

"Intelligence Quotients"

Is the claim, so often heard in educational circles, that "the intelligence quotient does not change during the life of the individual" merely a statement of fact; or is it, also, a most devastating criticism of our educational system? It may be true that no appreciable change ordinarily takes place but it certainly does not follow that it cannot be changed. To illustrate, while one group of children sings Gagnon's "Slumber Boat" another group may be drawing at the blackboard a series of "slumber boats." Drawings for the first 16 counts are as follows:

Ingenuity suggests similar drawings for many more songs. A fourth grade lesson was as follows: The teacher read a poem, "October Leaves" and listened to a number, "The Whirlwind," and the children were asked to take pencils and let them wander over the paper exactly as the melody dictated. As the listening children followed the melodic lines with their pencils and

SCHOOLS—European

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"This School is a model of modern methods of teaching, and constitutes only an elementary beginning. Practically the entire field of possibilities remains uncharted and, while individual differences offer no obstacles to immediate success, they also point the finger of opportunity to the discovery of those higher essentials of mental training, without which, education can never be more than a 'fumbling in the dark.'"
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Faire-Cashel

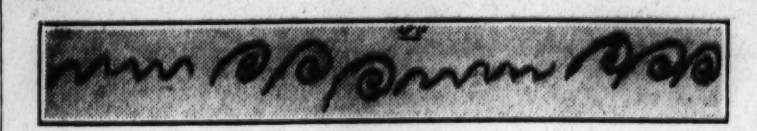
Preparatory School and Junior College for Girls
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The Quest for Beauty
in the Educational ProcessI
Art's Unity

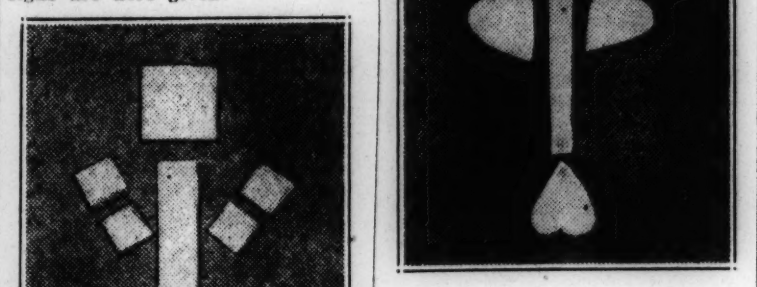
studied the results, it was discovered that certain curves and "scrolls" occurred several times. These recurring curves were then selected and combined—as in the melody—as motives for a design. Here is one of the resulting designs presenting the same balance, unity, and repetition which the melody presented.



Again in a sixth grade a study was made of MacDowell's "To a Wild Rose." The pencils obediently wrote to the characteristic theme as follows:

(It is interesting to note that in this response to music some children hear and reproduce the note lengths only while others at the same time make a chart of the melodic line.)

The title was then announced, when it occurred to some of the children to suggest the rose for the long note duration and the stems for the short ones. This led to several lessons on rose drawing, conventional and otherwise, and finally to a cumulative rose composition to be used as cover design for music-memory note books. In each cumulative composition the same rhythmic structure of the original theme was preserved. Although the designs were correct technically, hardly any two of them were alike. Two of the designs are here given:



that expression into the universal forms of law and order, which delineate but do not confine.

[The next article in this series will be entitled "Impression and Expression."]

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Camp Advertisements

are published Mondays on the Children's Page and Thursdays on the Young Folks' Page.

The Parent

Pittsburg, Kan.

Dear Editor:
The Mail Bag has done a great deal toward rousing interest in the Monitor in our home. I feel, too, that I must express my gratitude for the gems of thought found on every Home Forum page, but I think the Children's Page is just as much appreciated, particularly the Millie-Molly-Mandy stories. As I take story hour with two grades of children, aged from 5 to 8, I find these dearly loved by all. Each new story is eagerly awaited and every word thoroughly enjoyed. Millie-Molly-Mandy is such a natural little girl and does just what each little girl thinks she would do. The pictures, too, of little home incidents have a wonderful appeal.

When we have heard the story I have devised a new plan and find the children love it. The picture is pasted into the backs of an old exercise book, opposite the story. Then, in spare moments individual children are allowed to read the story for themselves. I only wish I had kept them all, but I have sent them away as special rewards or sent them as a treat, to absent children who had missed them.

I am keenly interested in nursery school and junior work, particularly in story-telling and all literature lessons. I have adopted a new plan for learning and appreciation of poetry. Each day a beautiful short poem or extract is read to the children and in the evening it is copied and illustrated, by very simple drawings or cuttings. The next day the card is given to a child who desired to memorize it in spare moments. In this way we get a great number of lovely things always on hand and the little ones are very keen to possess those treasures. Sometimes the poem is given to the children to copy and they illustrate it in their private collections. It is just an experiment and gives scope for individual taste, but it is a very happy beginning to each day's work.

Work.
I have readers of the Parent notice that Millie-Molly-Mandy is now out in book form! It was advertised in the Monitor Feb. 2 and 20, on the Children's Page, and reviewed on the page of Book Reviews and Literary News Feb. 21. It is published in London by George Harrap at 2s. 6d. and will be brought out in the United States later by George Sullivan & Co., New York.

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Steamer equipped with classrooms, gymnasium, library, and two swimming pools.
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THE HOME FORUM

The Wise Hospitality of the Novel Writer

SOME day perhaps one or more enlightened critics with plenty of courage will essay the task of describing the respective social functions achieved by literature in various lands and various periods of history. Such a survey will remind us, that national epics and to a slight degree folk songs and ballads performed various educational purposes, such as recording history or important traditions of racial origins, heroes, and ideals, and of perpetuating both the lore and the practice of ceremonies, manners, and standards of conduct. Before the spread of books and the growth of formal education it is obvious that oral literature served all the purposes now divided among schools, periodicals, and the other agencies for the dissemination of information and enlightenment. Even as late as the Elizabethan age drama performed invaluable services as a substitute for the press and the school among the adult populace. We might therefore assume that in a time like ours, when means of communicating have multiplied and press upon us from all sides, the functions of literature would be necessarily narrowed. But in the past the range and forms of both epic and drama by certain molding processes became fixed within comparatively definite limits, while in the case of the novel of today, even its general broad limits and flexible forms have vanished. Apparently it no longer has either form or limitation. If ever any literary type were so things to all men it is the novel of our time.

We think of present-day verse as the medium of extraordinary and hitherto incredible experiment, both in form and in content. Yet because of the sheer quantitative capacity of prose fiction, I believe, the novel has been able to entertain innovations of far more sweeping character. For in spite of the most persistent effort to put everything under the sun into poetry much material stubbornly refuses to yield to the stern demands even of the minimum requirements of rhythm and line discipline. So the drama has been driven out, but stern demands of theater control both form and subjects. No such restrictions confine prose fiction, and in consequence the novel has taken full advantage of its prerogative. It has ventured in various directions about as far as seems possible from the norms established during its period of development in the past century.

And what are these norms? Well, cautious critics have always been wary of defining the novel, but the following description from the dictionary will answer our purpose: "A fictitious prose narrative of considerable length, in which characters and actions are presented as if they were real life as portrayed in a plot." To this we may add that a novel of high quality must afford

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Theatrical News of the World

Stage Directors and Puppeteers

By E. C. SHERBURNE

WHEN a play is well staged the audience seldom or never is reminded that an unseen person has had something to do with their entertainment. Nothing gets between the players and the audience's enjoyment. Ideal in this respect were the performances of the Moscow Art Theater. The effect of spontaneity evoked by these players became bewildering to students of acting when they went to the same play two nights running and saw two different casts give performances that changed their tone and color when the players exchanged parts.

The only explanation of this strange alteration was to be found in the subordination of the director to the players and their play. Each night the performance was built up of the tone colors of the individuals in that particular cast. This is a reversal of a familiar practice in the New York theater, where second companies are often picked from players who look like and can imitate the members of the original company. In this duplication of performances the stage director becomes a most important factor, for the faithfulness of the copy depends upon the accuracy of his supervision.

In mentioning the Moscow company the present writer was impelled by no desire to "praise every nation but his own." He merely used the illustration closer to our own day than the fine permanent companies that flourished during the last quarter of the nineteenth century in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, but which disappeared in favor of the traveling companies, each assembled to perform a single play. This new system, by its very nature, brought into prominence the stage director, the star among the players, whereas in the old days the play, the players and the audience were the chief factors in evidence, we began to hear more about the manager than the players, (except the star), and the audience knew less of the name of the director even when they weren't sure of the name of the play.

At this point someone may say: "How about Reinhardt?" Sure enough, Reinhardt is a widely known director, but he sticks to the older tradition of permanent companies. Undoubtedly he capitalizes his fame as a director, but despite all the value of his name as a drawing card, his audiences return for the sake of the performance. A group of players who appear in a number of pieces come to act together more easily, and naturally can be left to express with more fullness their personal

What is set down here is not necessarily said in praise of the permanent company system as against the special cast system. Rather is it the former system seems more favorable toward the ideal of keeping the audience unaware of the share of the director in the effect of the performance. A group of players who appear in a number of pieces come to act together more easily, and naturally can be left to express with more fullness their personal

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that is satisfying while telling the lovely story of the coming into a boarding house atmosphere of quarreling and hatred of a person bringing with him kindness, confidence and love.

"Sherlock Holmes" Again

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK.—At the Cosmopolitan Theater Chamberlain Brown offers "Sherlock Holmes" in revival. Directed by Clifford Brooke. The cast:

Madge Larrabee.....Julia Hoyt
Forman.....Philip Hays
Mrs. Larrabee.....Fred L. Tilden
Terese.....Fritzi Schett
Sid Prince.....Horace Braham
Alice Faulkner.....Vivian Martin
Sherlock Holmes.....Robert Warwick
Dr. Moriarty.....Frank Neenan
John.....Robert Linden
Bassick.....Conway Wingfield
Billy.....Raymond Guion
Dr. Watson.....Stanley Logan
Leary.....John Liffell
McTague.....Ralph Vincent
Craiglin.....Edward Rose
Chamberlain Brown and his company are achieving well-deserved success in "Sherlock Holmes," the second of their series of two-week revivals of former successes. Not

only is Mr. Brown presenting good play with noteworthy casts, but he is doing so at half the prices of the usual New York theater ticket rate. Since the original production of "Sherlock Holmes" dozens of mystery plays have been presented, but none of them is quite equal to this detective play by William Gillette.

Not only is Robert Warwick's acting excellent in the title role but he looks the part according to the popular idea of the great detective. Frank Keenan as powerful leader of a chain of crooks gives a remarkably good performance. The scene at the first encounter of these two "master minds" is something not to be forgotten. Fritzi Schett retains her charm and skill as an actress.

The repertoire this season of the Penn State Players of State College, Pa., has ranged from "Edipus Rex" by Sophocles, to "The Family Upstairs" by Henry Delf.

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The World Theater

PREPARATIONS are afoot in Pasadena, Calif., for the staging of Eugene O'Neill's new drama, "Lazarus Laughed," at the Community Playhouse under the direction of the author. This playhouse was lately visited by Walter Pritchard Eaton, essayist on the drama. After inspecting the theater and commending its appointments, Mr. Eaton said: "The upbuilding of community theaters throughout the United States and the development of democratic ideals concerning them, are likely to re-establish the drama and the theater in their proper niche in the experience of the people, and are doing much to establish the works of native playwrights as an integral part of American dramatic literature."

Gaby Fay
Appearing in the part of Lydia Blake in "Yellow Sands" at the Copley Theater, Boston, is Gaby Fay. Last spring Miss Fay joined the resident company at the Copley Theater, which is under the direction of E. E.

however interesting and amusing they remain in the study. Yet Romney Brent in the Arliss-Ames production of "The Merchant of Venice" has made the younger Gobbos such a vivid and comic fellow that his performance seems to set a new tradition for the role. Brent, born in Saultillo, Mexico, was at the age of 5 taken to Paris by his father, then Mexican Ambassador to France. The boy made his debut as a "super" with "The Gull" and attracted attention in two of the Gull's Garrick Galettes and as the latter of the title roles of Bernard Shaw's "Androcles and the Lion."

"The Crowd"

By RALPH FLINT
New York
KING VIDOR's newest film, "The Crowd," has had its world premiere at the Arliss-Ames production of "The Merchant of Venice" has made the younger Gobbos such a vivid and comic fellow that his performance seems to set a new tradition for the role. Brent, born in Saultillo, Mexico, was at the age of 5 taken to Paris by his father, then Mexican Ambassador to France. The boy made his debut as a "super" with "The Gull" and attracted attention in two of the Gull's Garrick Galettes and as the latter of the title roles of Bernard Shaw's "Androcles and the Lion."

This picture, under Mr. Vidor's direction, clearly shows a consistently painstaking endeavor to develop an idea to its utmost, and is one of the outstanding film achievements of the year. This picture is semi-symbolic in treatment, weaving about the central theme of a young office grubber and his domestic troubles a general wailing of the modern mass frustration of big business.

Many of the scenes are built on purposely extended lines to evoke the feeling of crowd conditions, and so Mr. Vidor has put his clerk at a desk that is but one of the other desks stretching away in all directions. He swells his offices, his clerks, his ledgers, to the point of satire, but somehow leaving his Robottish John a thoroughly human and believable person. Thus the picture unfolds now in the simple terminology of domestic drama within four walls of a Third Avenue tenement, now in the extended massiveness of a satirical pictorialism. And at no time do the two styles conflict, due most likely to the fine sincerity with which Mr. Vidor has directed the tale and to the equally fine feeling that the various players have brought to their tasks.

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"Macbeth" in Modern Dress.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
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AT THE Court Theater, "Macbeth" in present-day dress, presented by Sir Barry Jackson. Producer, H. K. Ayllie. The cast:

Duncan.....Cyril Jervis-Walter
Malcolm.....Laurence Olivier
Donalbain.....Ivan Brindley
Macbeth.....Eric Maclure
Banquo.....Marshall Sheppard
Macduff.....Scott Sunderland
Lennox.....Howard Cochran
Ross.....Nigel Clarke
Angus.....George Blackwood
Cathness.....Wallace Everett
Preston.....W. E. C. Jenkins
Seward.....James Carrall
Young Seward.....Anthony Zuydel
Seaton.....Frank Moore
A Doctor.....Paul Smythe
Porter.....Frank Gillette
An Old Man.....Frank Macrae
Macbeth's Mother.....Eric Maclure
Second Murderer.....Douglas Payne
Lady Macbeth.....Mary Merrall
Lady Macduff.....Christa Cantor
Gentleman, attending on Lady Macbeth.....Eileen Beldon
First Witch.....Muriel Allen
Second Witch.....Joan Pereira
Third Witch.....Una O'Connor

The popular success of "Hamlet," in present-day clothing, has been a foregone conclusion that Sir Barry Jackson would soon experiment further in the same direction. No doubt "The Taming of the Shrew," which London is promised, may prove to be a genuine amusing modernization of the classic, but I hope that Sir Barry will attempt no more similar revivals of Shakespeare's more important plays.

We are all aware, by this time, that Shakespearean drama, if well acted, is a genuine amusement. It is interesting in whatever costume it is shown. But productions such as that now running at the Court have no aesthetic value, and instead of elucidating Shakespeare only debauch the while they introduce as least as many and as great anomalies as they get rid of. The audience, when not actually laughing, was on the verge of laughter almost throughout this tragedy.

This is not to say that certain scenes did not come out neatly. Several of them did, among the best being that between Lady Macduff and her son; and especially the bit of dialogue between Malcolm, Macduff, and Ross, in which the first named hears of the calamity that has befallen him. These three parts were cleverly played, in the modern manner, by Messrs. Sunderland, Maclure, and Olivier, and Nigel Clarke, and that episode genuinely pleased the audience, as also did the knocking-at-the-door scene, with the porter cleverly transmuted, by Mr. Frank Gillette, into Lady Macbeth's butler. The house also particularly enjoyed Lady Macbeth's opening letter scene, which was taken with a fine degree of subtlety, if slow comprehension, and of neat histrionic finish.

The witches were played without the essential mystery, imagination, or rhythmic cadences that are imperatively necessary for the success of the cald

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Maybe "the Twain" Will Meet

THE great endowments for international research are gradually bridging the oceans. The Atlantic has been spanned by such gigantic funds as the Rhodes Trust, the Rockefeller, Guggenheim and Harkness Foundations, and many smaller funds. Now the Pacific is conquered by a gift of \$2,000,000 from the estate of Charles Martin Hall of Niagara Falls, to be used for the promotion of Sino-American knowledge and understanding. This new bridge has its terminals at Yenching University, Peking, and Harvard University.

In this instance, the conquest of ignorance has outstripped the conquest of the air. The first Pacific flight is still to be made, but one of the first great blows to mutual misunderstanding between two great cultures has been dealt. What the future benefits in increased knowledge and sympathy of outlook may be cannot be estimated, but it seems safe to assume that a greater intimacy between China and the United States will go far toward dispelling those misapprehensions which often threaten to arise between two civilizations so different as these.

The opportunity of this great gift can hardly be overemphasized. China is at the parting of the ways. Ever since the revolution, she has been laboriously working out her destiny. The present period of evolution and anarchy cannot go on forever. Eventually there must emerge a unified China, under one form of government or another. Whatever that form of government, the restoration of an authorized administration which can speak for all China's millions must have great consequences for the world. Whether China again joins the family of nations under a restored monarchy, as an associate or appanage of Red Russia, as a federal republic, or under some new and unforeseen form of organization, she is bound to be a great power. Her attitude toward the rest of the world will determine many things.

Is that attitude to be the aloof exclusiveness of the old Manchu régime? It is to be hoped that China has outgrown the desire for complete isolation. What better gesture could now be made to assure her that she will be welcome among the peoples of the world than this invitation to share in a great international enterprise for the promotion of mutual understanding?

The present endowment should do for more advanced studies what the United States' abrogation of its share in the Boxer indemnity has done for university education in general. Hundreds of Chinese students have been enabled to attend American universities by this government assistance. The new gift will make possible "the most extensive study and interpretation of Chinese culture ever undertaken." Distinguished Sinologists will join the Harvard faculty and American students will have such an opportunity as they have never enjoyed before of mastering the Chinese language. Chinese students will learn Occidental methods of scholarly research. Valuable Chinese books and manuscripts will be added to the libraries both at Peking and at Cambridge, and the publication of new books in both Chinese and English will be financed. Other colleges in China will receive occasional grants for the purpose of strengthening their undergraduate work, and a series of international traveling fellowships will be inaugurated.

Perhaps, after all, "the twain" shall meet.

Peace and the Consul

WHEN Maj.-Gen. H. E. Ely, formerly head of the War College, speaking before the Society of Foreign Consuls in New York, declared that the society could do more than the War College or any other society to prevent war, the present commander of the second corps area, no doubt, spoke advisedly, considering the relations of these representatives of their governments to the communities to which they have been accredited. Where the respective ambassador or minister of his country abroad concerns himself with the diplomatic factors entering into international relations, the Consul-General and his staff are much closer to the ground, so to speak. It is for them to keep the trade machinery of the world working smoothly. And since the practice of economics bases international dealings, making for peace, if properly directed, it will be seen how correct General Ely's logic really is.

The Society of Foreign Consuls in New York was organized a few years ago. Its president is Sir Harry G. Armstrong, the British Consul-General, who has held this office since the establishment of the society. The fact that its third annual dinner was held aboard the North German Lloyd steamer Columbus furnished another speaker of the evening, Nathan L. Miller, former Governor of New York, with the opportunity to state that he considered the intertwining of German and American flags another token of amity which could be fostered for the good of the world by no other class of people with better effect than in the case of the consular representatives.

There is something in the historical termination of the word "consul" which evokes peace and good will. It is the word which was used by the Romans to designate the peace officer.

referred to either of the two joint magistrates of the ancient Roman Republic. Later, from 1799 to 1804, the Consul was one of the three chief magistrates of the French Republic. In more modern times the word consul implies an individual charged with caring for the commercial interests of his country abroad, with special reference to the protecting of its seamen in foreign ports.

To the alien newly arrived the Consulate looms as his haven of refuge. It is here that patience brings its own reward, for the word of encouragement spoken to the stranger in a strange land, by one of his own nationality, has often meant peace and progress, where otherwise the picture might have been totally reversed.

With respect to the Society of Foreign Consuls and its members as individuals, there has been established a social relationship which presents international comity in a way to make its influence felt beyond that immediate circle. There may be other factors working toward the same end, but as a force for peace, such a society unquestionably is raising the problem of world amity to the high level where by every right it belongs and where it should remain.

The Revised Naval Program

OUT of the confusion incident to the discussion of the naval building program in Washington there seems to have been evolved a solution fairly satisfactory to both Congress and the Administration. One important point which has been emphasized is that each Congress shall have the opportunity, as it unquestionably has the authority, to increase or to limit appropriations for the national defense in accordance with its views or opinions as to the existing need. Thus it will not be deemed expedient to attempt to commit the Nation to an irrevocable program of construction which must continue, for example, beyond the period in which ships authorized and appropriated for can be completed and equipped.

It is quite apparent, judging from the views expressed by President Coolidge, that the limitation tacitly imposed is regarded as reasonable. While it may seem that the recommendations made by the Secretary of the Navy have not been given the consideration expected, it may be that from a practical standpoint the construction which now appears to be virtually assured is all that can be carried to completion during the life of the present Congress with the equipment available.

Those who have been most severe in their criticism of the Navy Department's program have not always seemed willing to admit that the large appropriations asked were deemed necessary only because the United States has refrained in recent years from pursuing a building program which would have been unopposed, at home or abroad.

Investigations or Supervision

ARTICLE 213 of the Versailles Treaty engages Germany to submit to investigations judged necessary by the League of Nations. The same clause applies to Hungary, but it has been seen that its operation is surrounded by difficulties. Whenever an incident arises it is necessary for a complaint to be lodged by one of the nations affected, and after considerable delay the League may order an inquiry. The complaint itself may stir up unfriendliness. The delay will in most cases make the inquiry ineffective. Furthermore, skeptics are inclined to doubt whether the League possesses adequate machinery.

Therefore, it was suggested some years ago that investigations should be abandoned in favor of a more permanent and therefore less invidious method of supervision. If an occasional investigation may be held to imply hostility, a permanent supervision would not possess the same inconvenience. It would be the ordinary and normal constitution of Europe. Yet there is no warrant in the treaty for permanent supervision. How is this omission to be made good?

Obviously it can only be made good by a special convention drawn up between the particular country to be supervised and the League of Nations. But would any country consent to such a course? There are circumstances in which this extension of League powers is conceivable. It might be in the interest of a country to accept such an arrangement to get rid of an unpleasant duty imposed upon it by treaty.

Take the case of Germany. In the recent Franco-German debates Germany asked for the evacuation of Rhineland. That evacuation is not, strictly speaking, due until 1935. But Germany would be willing to pay a price—so it is argued—to secure an earlier evacuation. Thereupon France replied that the occupation can perhaps be withdrawn immediately on certain conditions. One of those conditions is that Germany shall submit to the League of Nations' control of the demilitarized zones. It is pointed out that the control would not be onerous. It would consist merely in the nominal presence of a few commissioners whose business it would be to report any breaches of the demilitarization provisions to the League.

From the French point of view the advantages are clear. The armies must, in any event, be withdrawn in 1935. Thereafter there is no guarantee that the demilitarization of the zones will be observed. The League of Nations might, it is true, act if there were a specific complaint, but its action would give rise to litigation. Hence France will forgo several years' occupation in return for a new convention with Germany.

But, as is to be expected, Germany does not feel inclined to alienate its sovereignty even for the sake of an early release from military occupation. In 1923 the scheme was first proposed, and might then have been acceptable to Germany, because both the Ruhr and Rhineland were at that time occupied somewhat oppressively, and moreover there were twelve years to run before the date of evacuation. Five years have since passed, and Germany is in a stronger position, and France is less forceful in its methods. In short, the French renewal of the proposal comes far too late, and a bargain which was once mutually advantageous is now only advantageous to France.

It would seem then that nothing can come of the present scheme. Evacuation may be made

dependent on financial arrangements—which is an entirely separate matter—but it cannot be made dependent on the imposition of conditions that are not in the treaty and that involve the surrender by Germany of treaty rights. For Germany, too, has rights under the treaty. Like so many other proposals which were excellent in their day, this proposal, to all appearances, has become obsolete.

Yes and No!

DURING the course of its current diplomatic negotiations the Department of State in Washington has pursued two policies which take on particular interest when examined in parallel. One concerns the much-amended Briand peace proposal, and the other the position taken by Charles E. Hughes with respect to the anti-war treaty drafted at the Pan-American Conference in Havana.

For several weeks this winter notes followed each other across the Atlantic as M. Briand and Secretary Kellogg discussed various aspects of a possible Franco-American pact renouncing war as an instrument of national policy. M. Briand had originally proposed a treaty between the two nations outlawing war of whatever kind. Mr. Kellogg's acceptance of this general purpose included the condition that the same treaty be signed simultaneously by the other principal nations of the world. France acquiesced in the multilateral form, adding one condition, which was the qualification that the treaty outlaw "aggressive" warfare. Mr. Kellogg in his note of January 11, declining the amended pact, stated that one of his principal objections was against that qualifying term, "aggressive warfare."

The Pan-American Conference has devoted itself no less to the problem of insuring a stable peace among the twenty-one republics of North and South America. The United States delegation has been active in advocating measures designed to attain this end. It was one of the climactic moments of this important conference when on February 17 Mr. Hughes, in the words of the Associated Press dispatch, "threw the whole weight of the United States behind the Mexican proposal to outlaw all aggressive warfare in the Western Hemisphere."

The two positions, the one accepting the policy of outlawing only aggressive war in the New World, the other objecting to a treaty outlawing aggressive war in the Old World, offer the State Department an opportunity to clarify its policy upon this paramount question.

The Most Popular Dramatist

EVERY theatrical season in the United States brings forward some one dramatist as the outstanding stage writer of the year. One year it has been Shaw, another Ibsen, and another Owen Davis, who was the leader in the number of different plays by one author that have been presented. One season Barrie took the lead after Clyde Fitch had been for several seasons the best seller. The present season has given a dominant place to the dramas of Eugene O'Neill. Yet the most popular dramatist this year, as in a good many past theatrical seasons, has been the ex-officio leader among all writers of plays in English—Shakespeare.

There have been three important Shakespearean productions in New York this season: Reinhardt's brilliant Viennese interpretation of "A Midsummer-Night's Dream," Winthrop Ames' revival of "The Merchant of Venice" with George Arliss as Shylock, and the Garrick Theater Company's revival of "The Taming of the Shrew" in modern dress, which had more than 120 performances, breaking the American record for length of run for this play. Also two resident companies in New York have presented Shakespeare in repertoire: Walter Hampden has revived "Hamlet" and Eva Le Gallienne has acted in "Twelfth Night." Mrs. Fiske, Otis Skinner and Henrietta Crosman are touring in "The Merry Wives of Windsor."

Thus there would not be much point today in Charles Hoyt's amusing poster of thirty-five years ago. It was a time when the classics were temporarily on the shelf, so Hoyt decorated his advertisements of his farce "A Stranger in New York" with a portrait of Shakespeare strolling up the Broadway of 1893.

Resident companies in Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, Pasadena and elsewhere regularly have Shakespeare seasons. The demand for the classics is constant in the smaller places as well as in the greater cities. Shakespeare is coming to be an increasing figure on the programs of the little theaters throughout the United States and Canada. Even the hard-working stock companies that change their bill every week undertake occasional performances of "Romeo and Juliet."

One season so long ago there were five different productions of "The Merchant of Venice" in Boston. One of those presentations was provided by Robert Mantell, who this season is acting his repertoire of the bard's plays on tour to large houses. Fritz Leiber, once leading man with Mantell, is also touring with a bill of Shakespearean plays numerous enough to give a different one every time he plays at his eight performances a week.

Editorial Notes

That the honor system of taking examinations in the big colleges of the United States is receiving the support of the undergraduates is well shown by the action of the student council of the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale recommending to the faculty that two students be expelled for violating it.

The thin end of the wedge has been inserted. The Pan-American Conference has unanimously agreed to establish a system of compulsory arbitration for the settlement of all controversies in the Western Hemisphere. Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery.

Without being told so, you would never believe that Hesperophtheus Haroldcockil was simply the name of a wild pig's tooth, would you?

Political gumbots will not be needed by candidates who take a dry stand.

Along the Andalusian Way

SEVILLE

STRICTLY speaking, there is only one proper method of proceeding along the Andalusian Way, and that is on foot. However, the same might be said of many other countries, of most in fact; and when one has in hand numerous other projects in many other places he must, perforce, compromise with the best in the hope of achieving the next best. That may be done in Andalusia today rather better than yesterday. For yesterday you would necessarily have had recourse to the railway, and railways in Andalusia are ambulatory and uncertain, besides usually taking you in any direction but that of your desires.

But the Andalusian Way may now be traversed by motor-omnibus, nor is that method to be scorned—when one has not the time to walk. Such means of conveyance have lately been put into very efficient and comfortable operation between Algeiras—across the bay from Gibraltar—to Seville, to Cadiz, to Granada, to many places. And from Seville one may go thus to Ronda, for example; and Ronda, with its environs, is one of the fairest places in Spain or anywhere else. So, then, let us see what this trip along the Andalusian Way from Algeiras to Seville has in store for the new-comer visitor to Spain.

To begin with, my experience is that the Spaniards are much inclined to assist the visitor to their country. I found that to go from Gibraltar to Seville, and presumably as far else as I might wish, there was not even the requirement of a passport visa, nor was there anything more than the most casual customs formalities. Algeiras, that bit of Spanish territory which once all but caused grave international complications, is just across the blue bay from Gibraltar, and hence trains and motor-omnibuses set forth to many parts of Spain. And if you are well-advised you will take the latter, whatever your destination.

I was promised the front seat beside the chauffeur, and I got it, though I saw another passenger anxiously produce a ticket with the same number as mine and glance tentatively first at me and then at the number on my seat. However, he said nothing, and soon after we had started produced from a capacious valise many solid-looking eatables with which he solaced himself, afterward going to sleep and making the best of his situation by reclining heavily and noisily against me. Now and then, disturbed by an especially determined jolt, he awoke, glanced at me, grunted, and immediately went to sleep again. Clearly he was equipped, like the Duke of Wellington, with the enviable capacity for sleeping at will.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the endorsement of the Monitor.

Kettles and Geraniums

A BUDDING interest is reported among Brooklyn house plants as entries close for the house plant competition to be held at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden early in April. Ferns present themselves in the sun whenever it's available; begonias begin; the Wandering Jew is in training and the rubber plant on the home stretch. There is something very homelike and cozy about a house-plant competition. It brings back the old sitting-room, grandmother's conservatory, and, most of all, the cheerful kitchen.

The kitchen! Touching that spot house plants are sensitive. They still feel that their place is in the kitchen, for while steam heat may be all right, where in the steam? Nothing ever suited them so well as that room with its insatiable stove and a teakettle singing on the lid from morning to night. So greatly did they enjoy its mild, moist atmosphere that geraniums on the kitchen window-sill were rarely out of bloom, and the same plants lived there year after year—red flowering cacti, patience plants, handsome "leopard plants," and velvety coleuses. Today they miss old-fashioned cooking—for when it was said that a housewife had a knack with plants the truth was more often that she had an active teakettle and prepared boiled dinners for their decoration.

No architect has provided built-in teakettles, but futile endeavors are made to fool plants by disguising radiators as bookcases or window seats and urging them to bloom upon these fancy infernos. As well hope to still the telephone by dressing it as a shepherdess! Plants care nothing for interior decoration—they feel that they are unrivaled there—but unless the kettle boils, they won't make themselves at home. What substitute will Brooklyn find?—New York Herald Tribune.

Bible Teaching in Schools

BY THE study of this book (the Bible), habits of language and thought are formed which are of inestimable value. The child who from earliest youth has been taught to know and love the incomparable prose of the Authorized Version will have learned to express his thoughts clearly and to use language with accuracy and good taste.

But the religious aspect is more important. Many of our religious difficulties are due to bad methods of teaching the Bible. . . . To secure the best results, the Scripture lesson should not be isolated from the secular instruction. As an American writer has recently put it, we must relate all that is taught to the instruction given to the children in the other lessons; we must give them something like a "world-view" or general conception of the universe as science now presents it to our view; and we must instill this new scientific view with the view of the universe as seen by the writers of the Bible.

In this way the children will gain a view of the progressive character of knowledge and of religious development. . . . They will recognize the Hebrew God as one stage in the progress of divine revelation.—Barbados Advocate.

Washington on a Third Term

GEORGE WASHINGTON did not originate the anti-third-term tradition. He combated its establishment in a letter to Lafayette, in which he scouted the idea that there would be "danger that the President would by any practicable intrigue ever be able to continue himself one moment in office, much less perpetuate himself in it, but in the last stage of corrupt morals and practical depravity." Against any constitutional inhibition on a third term he said:

Under an extended view of this part of the subject I can see no propriety in precluding ourselves from the services of any man who in some great emergency shall be deemed universally most capable of serving the public.

Those words are commended to the consideration of Senator La Follette II. In proposing his anti-third-term amendment he evidently did not take "an extended view of the subject." He merely aimed to set up a barrier against the very remote contingency that Calvin Coolidge might be drafted for another term as President—a term which by only violently stretching the meaning of words could be considered a third term.—Portland Oregonian.

Youth Laughs Last

A PROFESSOR at George Washington University failed to show up on time for class. The young men waited fifteen minutes. No professor! The class evaporated. Next day the teacher avowed he had been "constructively present" because his hat had been on his desk.

On the third day the instructor entered the classroom to find the usual chairs, each with a hat upon it. American humor is still "constructively present."—Lafayette Journal and Courier.

Vocal Disarmament

IT is a common saying that war between the United States and Great Britain is "unthinkable." The Toronto Globe aptly adds that it should also be "untalkable."—New York Evening Post.

A Day of Rest

WE CONTEND there is ample time during the week for sport and bodily recreation. Fifty years ago working-men toiled long hours on low wages. Today there is more leisure. The working hours are shortened and time for recreation, on the whole, is ample. We do not want the Puritanic Sunday restored with all its severities, nor do

I had read much of Andalusia and, like most people visiting Spain for the first time, I had looked forward to this trip with a keen and zealous anticipation. Nor did the actuality fall at all short of the dream. For it is a lovely land, this. In many ways it recalls thought to southern California, especially in the similarity of winter climate.

But about it there clings the romance of epochs in history, of colorful episodes, of events writ large into the archives of mankind's development through thirty centuries. For where has history been made if not here? Along these same ways, or hereabouts, tramped the far-roving Phoenicians and the soldiers of Hannibal.

Here the Moor had his empire, and its traces are as clear today as they are across the Straits in North Africa. There is about this land something of the mysterious attraction of the Orient itself. In Europe it is scarcely like any other part of Europe. It is a land of its own, leisurely, reposeful, balmy, contented.

As we drive on through the golden afternoon, we might be back in days of the valiant Don. Along the road, well-metalled now and welcome to the motor, pass, nevertheless, the same wayfarers as of old. The donkey, with his burden of thick strips of cork from the trees farther north, steps aside for us at frequent intervals. The countryman, with his broad, flat hat, moves with alacrity at the raucous demand of our horn, yet manifests no irritation at this recent encroachment upon the serenity of his country roads.

On the gently sloping hillside of English green, through the sunlit valleys and beside the placid streams, the cattle and sheep graze contentedly under the eye of their dark-hued guardian and his dog. And presently, rounding an abrupt bend in the road, we come amazingly upon a village lying against the hillside, gleaming dazingly in the sun, an unimaginable place with the suitably romantic name of Alcalá de los Gazules. Through its narrow streets we make our way to come to a stop before a little café, while the children of this typical Andalusian village gather about us in wonder.

Other such places welcome us smilingly on the Andalusian Way to lovely Seville, whose lights beckon us in the far distance as the day merges softly and imperceptibly into night. We pass many a white cot not unlike those along an Irish road, and we see within the family gathered about an open fire quite as in Ireland. Nearing Seville we pass an occasional horseman and presently meet the glare of many automobile lights. Then finally we turn a corner to find a tramcar at its terminus. We are in Seville.

M. T. G.

The School Beautiful

IF THE average child emerges from school with any aesthetic taste, he seldom has his surroundings to thank. Yet what a fruitful gallery might be made of the acreage we possess of schoolroom walls! Sir Michael Sadler urges that in decorating school buildings educational authorities should make use of the talent of our younger painters, and that on the walls should be hung reproductions of great works, ancient and modern. If his policy were followed, the stimulus to our appreciation of art as a people would be incalculable, and the outlook for the artist in England proportionately happier.—Manchester Guardian.

A Good Sign

THE fact that over 400 flower-growers, within a radius of 100 miles, can exist, thrive and rear families on what they call "the flower business" is a very good sign. It would tend to convince one that the love of beauty is quite an important factor in this modern, commercial world.—Los Angeles Times.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must reserve final judgment of their propriety, and this board holds itself not responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are not destroyed.

Is the World Growing Better?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Coming to Washington, D. C., as I did when a young man, more than fifty years ago, living there many years and then returning again this year after a considerable absence, it is impossible not to notice the great change for the better that has been brought about by prohibition in the capital of the United States.

As I knew Washington thirty or forty years ago it was a wide-open town. In those years gone by I walked a mile or more through the down-town streets of Washington nearly every morning and back in the evening; and I can assure you that I did not have to give at least five or six drunken men plenty of room on the sidewalk that day has escaped my memory.

What do we find in Washington today? I have been here since the first of December and have been around quite a lot on those same streets, and I can truthfully say that I have not seen a drunken man since I came here. We sometimes hear or read that there is more rum drunk today than ever before. The people that make such a statement simply don't want to see the improvement that is going on in the world.

Thirty or forty years ago there were probably more saloons on the avenue leading from the Capitol to the White House than was the case in some other cities about the size of Washington in the whole city. Now nearly all those places are sovereign stores.

Is the world growing better or worse? Absolutely better! And not only that, but people are having a better time than when drinking was the habit or the thing to do.

Many times thirty or forty years ago I rode home late at night from down town in the street cars, those old cars drawn by horses. When we got to the foot of Capitol Hill we would have to wait about ten minutes for a hill horse to be hooked on; if it was in winter the cars were cold; true, there was dirty straw on the floor to keep one's feet warm.

If there was ice on the track the poor horses, though beaten and worn at every minute to make them plod the overladen car up the steep hill, often fell exhausted, and sometimes it took a half-hour to reach the top of the hill. What a contrast such a condition presents to the present warm electric cars which take one home from down town in about ten minutes.

Maybe the improvement in general conditions has not been as fast as has been the improvement in the mode of travel, but progress is being made just the same, and 1928 will not see the world going backward. Who would want to see us go back to the rum shops and the old horse cars? Are those days the days which you hear the wags calling "the good old days" before prohibition? If so, I call them the bad old days, and I cannot conceive of people wanting to go back to those days unless they have some ulterior motive in wanting to see their backs. Washington, D. C. ROAN V. TARRANT.